

The End, Or the Beginning?

FOR QUIET HEROISM in the face of certain death, few cases have been recorded which exceed in pathos that of the young Macon, Ga., banker, B. S. Walker, or which touch the sympathies as does this little story from the telegraphic news. Walker swallowed a tablet of bichloride of mercury, mistaking it for a common headache remedy. That was on Wednesday of last week. After some little time elapsed he felt that something was wrong, and called a physician. The symptoms indicated mercury poisoning, and various physicians pronounced his case hopeless.

Walker went to bed and announced that he knew he would recover. He showed as much pluck that one of the consultants thought he might win. But the poison had got too long a start, and the majority of those called into the case held to the declaration that Walker must die. On Friday, two days after the dose was taken, Walker told his friends that he was going to die in a few days, and invited them all to his home to a reception. He got out of bed, dressed, said he felt fine, and talked and laughed with his friends as if nothing were the matter with his world.

The doomed man's immediate family and relatives were distracted to the point of collapse, and his wife had to be restrained to keep her from injuring herself in her hysterical state. Every means known to medical science was brought to bear to save the man. Telegrams came from all over the country suggesting remedies. Day after day Walker arose early, went about as usual, and busied himself putting his affairs in order so that he might leave his family provided for. His wife tried hard to bear up, but Walker had to do most of the consoling.

When friends came to weep and mourn with him, he said, "If this be dying, then it is not nearly so unhappy an experience as it has been advertised; I feel badly and I believe I am going to pull through all right." The victim's physical functions became paralyzed and the mechanism of the marvelous human engine began to give way part by part. The physicians held to their verdict that he was dying, and could last only a few more days at best.

Monday, the sixth day, Walker was told that his death was a matter of hours. His family and intimate friends gathered about him, but, smilingly inviting them to leave the room, he arose and dressed, and said he was going out for a walk in the sunshine. He said he experienced no pain, and urged his friends and sorrowing relatives to cheer up. Tuesday he was unable to take the necessary nourishment and felt a little weaker, but bore himself like a hero.

Wednesday, the eighth day, the physicians told him the end was at hand, and that he might lose consciousness any moment. Walker never lost his nerve. He continued to entertain his friends, gave some final directions about his property and dictated additional provisions for the maintenance of his wife and family, then he said goodbye to all, laughed and joked with those about him, smiled with happy resignation, said his night was getting a little dim, asked if his wife were near, touched her hand, and lapsed into unconsciousness. A few hours later, the spark of life had passed.

A man with grit like that certainly must have been destined for some big work. Many men, in perfect health and the possession of splendid strength, declare that they are not afraid to die. Many have trained themselves to entertain fearlessly the thought of death. Many men have put all their affairs in order and kept them in so systematic and complete a shape that there would be no pang of unpreparedness so far as business and estate were concerned, in case of imminent death. But how many men are prepared to say that they could exemplify, as did this Georgia banker, so perfectly the spirit of Bryant's Thanatopsis, and, at the summons, "lie down to pleasant dreams"? Said Stevenson, in his Requiem, "Glad I live, and gladly die, and I lay me down with a will."

Without the halo of the martyr, without the satisfying thought of a duty performed or of a sacrifice willingly and deliberately made; without the excitement of conflict, the intoxication of anger, the exaltation of patriotism, the dedication of love, the call of human need; without the retrospect of a long life of service, without the contentment that comes with arduous and successful achievement, this young Georgian must have had a great soul, a clear conscience, and unswerving faith in the essential goodness of the order of the universe, to face death so bravely, so calmly, and so happily.

Secretary Lane's Reclamation School

FROM THE annual kickers' conference the reclamation service emerges without having had its achievements or its methods condemned in really vital particulars. The secretary of the interior hit it off just about right when he said, "Our problem is not only economic, but also is one of psychology." That remark is worthy to go along with secretary Lane's previous comment that "in reclamation work, the state of mind is as important as the state of the soil."

It is impossible to conceive of such a great work being carried on without friction somewhere along the line. Friction is even more likely to arise in public work than in a corresponding private enterprise, for the spirit too often prevails among "taxpayers" that was exemplified in El Paso by the father who maintained that his son had a perfect right to kill all the trees in the school yard because they were public property. The reclamation work is all public work, the reclamation property is all public property, until the money representing the total cost of construction and maintenance shall have been repaid to the treasury by landowners—a slow process, which landowners are seeking to retard still further.

Too many "taxpayers" and "water users" are inclined to assert private rights in public property, and to claim the rights of ownership without assuming the corresponding obligation of paying what is due, and without respecting the rights of others.

During the hearing, many matters have been brought out wherein there was good reason for complaint and need for correction, but by far the larger part of all complaints either dealt with minor matters of administration, or else they fell flat upon presentation of the facts. On many of the projects, landowners are seeking to avoid meeting their contract payments. On others, water users refuse to accept necessary rules of regularity and economy in use of water, and selfishly ignore the rights of their neighbors and of the community. On others, landowners went ahead and authorized large additional expenditures without considering whether the costs could be met or not, and now they want to be relieved from the payment of the obligations they deliberately assumed. On other projects, owners of large tracts, though repeatedly warned in advance to prepare to divide their holdings, kept putting it off until the last moment and now find it necessary to partition their holdings on an inactive or falling market, and to crowd in with others upon what amounts to forced sale. On other projects, there exists a curious inconsistency between the claims made by landowners as to the net productiveness of their lands, and the declarations of those same landowners of their inability to meet the small annual charge to pay for the project; the same man will declare to a prospective buyer that his land will produce from \$100 to \$500 net per acre every year, and then turn around and declare his inability to pay the \$5 or \$6 per acre due on the construction cost of the reclamation work.

Secretary Lane deserves every commendation for the manner in which he has conducted his hearing. Changes in the reclamation service, some of them radical, may be made as a result of the conference, but whatever may be done, the people of the west will not have the feeling that the secretary has been pushed into a radical course of action without due deliberation. He gave every interest every chance in the world to get a fair hearing, and today he is without doubt better posted than any of his predecessors on the human phases of the reclamation problem.

One-Sentence Philosophy

GLORIE SIGHTS.

(Attribution Globe.)

However, we know several old dogs that have learned new tricks. Her husband was a miser, but it is a pleasant diversion as compared to getting sick of home.

Others are faithful foot, and something should be done to make them taste better. Luther Burbank please write.

Another advantage of higher learning is the ease with which a college student can be disorderly without getting drunk.

As the son of a pioneer I endured some hardships; I spent some time in a student's boarding club where economy seemed to be the chief motto. —Burt Hoskins.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Hunting trouble is hard work, but it's all the exercise some people are willing to take.—Atlanta Constitution. "Have you seen Mamie's engagement ring?" "Of course. Did you have an idea that she was making an effort to hide it?"—Detroit Free Press.

"You say the prisoner feared you by pointing a pistol at you. Now, was that pistol loaded?" "I don't know about the pistol, but he was."—Baltimore American.

For a think that springs mostly from badly digested information public sentiment is amazingly often right.—Puck.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

No man is so selfish as to keep all his prosperity to himself.

The best thing with which to feather your nest—cash down.

Wishes were automobiles, gasoline would go to the moon.

None are so blind as those who don't believe anything they can't see.

The world has more use for the cheerful idiot than for the melancholy sage. The man who relies on his pull to get him into heaven has better begin to practice shoveling coal.

A man who looks as though he had a secret sorrow gnawing at his heart is always interesting until he tries to tell it to you.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.)

Nearly every little woman has a man under her thumb.

Anybody, Ezra, you don't require capital to start a rumor.

When a sea captain marries a widow he becomes a second mate.

Too bad, but some people simply can't exchange their dollars for sense. Some men look for trouble in order that they may be prepared to dodge.

Many a man gets the reputation of being a "good fellow" when he is going to the bank.

What more folks need in a foolproof pas envelope that can't be opened until they get home.

Galveston

By GEORGE FITCH.
Author of "At Good Old Stewach."

MOST cities are like each other, varying only in the luxury of their new hotels and the size of their census figures and union depots. But Galveston made itself and there is no duplicate.

Galveston has 37,000 people. It used to have 38,000, but on September 8, 1900, a gulf of Mexico rose up over it and drowned 6000 of its people. The next morning Galveston was a sorry wreck and the nation began collecting enough money to bring the survivors to some safe place and let them start a new city. The Galveston folks who were left were all Texas people and instead of being discouraged they got mad. Galveston lies on a long narrow island shaped like a bat pin and about as slender. It was so low that when there was an unusually high tide, the sea wandered down the main street and called for mail at the postoffice. Galveston built a sea wall 17 feet high and 17,500 feet long. Then she raised herself up to the top of the sea wall, twiddled her fingers at the gulf and dared it to come again. Now are you going to discourage a town like that?

Galveston is little but mighty important. The ships of the earth snaked in the gulf and twiddled her fingers at the Galveston stands and load cotton. It takes 50



"Twiddled her fingers at the gulf and dared it to come again."

steamship lines to carry away Galveston's cotton. The city is visited by more tramp steamships than any other city in the world, but it doesn't mind it. Its tramps are tramp steamships and they make their tonnage figures bigger than those of any American city except New York.

Galveston has had quantities of history. It has been under six flags—Spanish, LaFitte's black flag, Mexican, Texan, United States and Confederate—and has dipped into four or five wars a little ways. Its citizens have grown rich and when they die they leave high schools, hospitals, libraries, war monuments and drinking fountains to the town. It has the finest beach in the country and the climate is so even that the merchants sell thermometers with the temperature marked on the glass and the citizens don't know the difference.

Galveston's six bridges to the main land were blown away in the great storm, so she built an isthmus instead. She has 13 square miles, but better than that, she has several square commissions, which govern the city on the commission plan and save \$100,000 a year with which to pay interest on the sea wall bonds.

Galveston is little, but she has demonstrated to the world that she can't be lost even when the whole ocean jumps on her.—Copyrighted by George Matthews Adams.

Letters to The Herald.

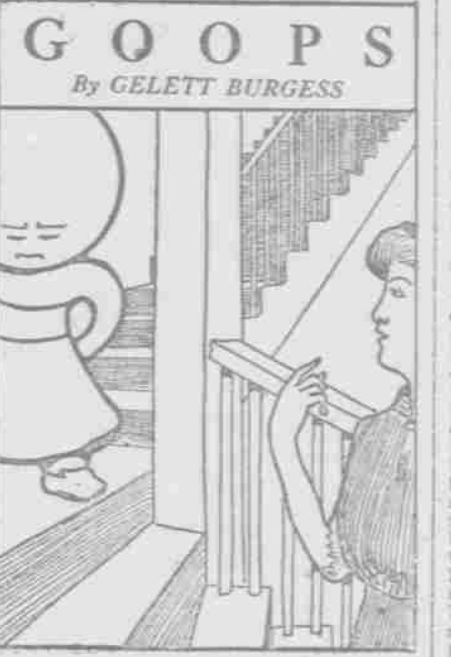
[All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.]

THE OLD FLAG GETTING TIRED

Editor El Paso Herald:

We see another example in the shooting of Dr. Williams of peace at any price. Taft, Wilson and Bryan's idea of honor: the grand ideal of grape juice and diplomacy. Not satisfied with killing our citizens in Mexico, they come over here and do the same; if they smile us on one cheek, we must also turn the other, according to Grape Juice Willie, but I don't want to smile in the language of Patrick Henry, "Is life so dear or peace so sweet that it should cost us the purchase of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Alas! I know not what sauce Gracie White will take, but for me, 'Give me liberty or death.' And when we have got to ask Japan what kind of a peace she will take, let us be better off, in the language of father Ryan, 'The poet prides, 'Told the flag, for it is his.'"

C. F. Jones, alias Give-a-dam.



GOOPS
By GELETT BURGESS

JO DAY

"I'm sorry!" Do you say it, when

You've been a naughty child, again?

"I'm sorry!" Is your mother glad

To hear it, when you've been so bad?

"I'm sorry!" this is what Jo Day

Who is a Goop, will never say.

Don't Be A Goop!

ABE MARTIN

What's become of the natural pink rube? Th' Little Gem resturin' s'rv'nose bags with shredded cheese sandwiches.



14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1899.

Will Tuttle has returned from St. Louis. U. S. Stewart left for the north on the Santa Fe today.

J. C. Bentley and N. Robinson left on the Santa Fe for Salt Lake this morning.

G. Morrison and daughter Mrs. Steller went up to Alamogordo this morning.

Major Brock, Judge Kemp, and Little Ballard Caldwell went to Canutillo this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kline, of Jarilla, came down last night on the White Oaks and left this afternoon for Mrs. Kline's home in Ohio.

Officer Darbyshire, son of B. F. Darbyshire, of the T. & P. left for the Sacramento on today's Northeastern to spend the summer in the mountains.

Mrs. J. C. Simino, wife of engineer Simino of the G. H. World leave Sunday for St. Louis, to visit eastern relatives.

She will be gone five months. A train of 17 cars of cattle arrived yesterday over the Sierra Madre line and were turned over to the T. & P. for shipment to the Panhandle country.

Claims are being filed against the Mexican Central for losses sustained by the depot fire, one of them being for \$100 worth of diamonds lost in a grip.

That the town is being worked by a class of bunco artists there is no question. Complaint after complaint has reached The Herald and it has quickly looked up the truth of the matter.

The burning of the Mexican Central depot has had the effect of opening up the eyes of the community to the fact that the town ought to have a union depot. C. B. Rogers has offered a liberal offer of \$500 to help it along.

Officer Frank Wheeler, who returned from New Orleans, says the biennial convention of the Louisiana State Police will be held at the Louisiana State Hotel, New Orleans, on May 25 and 26. He was a delegate from the El Paso Police.

The closing exercises of the Douglas school were held last night at Chopin hall and were witnessed by an audience that filled every available space. The exercises were given by the pupils and delivered an address.

Cheaper lights and better lights are now no longer a question of any kind. The Electric Light and Power company held a meeting at Leitch Clark's office last night for the purpose of discussing the proposed plan for the coming year and drawing up the charter.

W. S. McCutcheon, chairman of the committee on the proposed plan, announced the following: The following were elected as the board of directors: C. B. Rogers, A. K. Krahauer, A. Courchesne, and J. Taylor. It was decided that the plan should be given to the city as required by the franchise, be given in the shape of a certified check.

The closing exercises which criticized the government's course and asked an end to the war in the Philippines was held at the Douglas school last night. Capt. J. H. White acted as secretary. A number of speeches were made, but all were not in line with the purpose announced in the call of the meeting.

As a result of this meeting attention was called to the fact that during the visit of President Harrison to this city all American buildings were profusely decorated with bunting and flags in honor of the executive, but that S. H. Newman, who then occupied a room in the Sheldon building, refused to permit his window sills to be draped in honor of the president of the United States, but took his knife and tore the bunting away.

It was held in the city hall and was called to order by A. Krahauer. Capt. J. H. White presided and patriotic addresses were made by Capt. Beall, Judge W. M. Caldwell and others. Reference was made in the resolutions adopted, to a previous meeting held in the city hall which criticized the course of the government. Resolutions were adopted repudiating the proceedings of the previous meeting and pledging earnest and united support to the government in its efforts to maintain the rights of the United States in the Philippines. The resolutions were signed by T. A. Falvey, J. M. Dunn, C. H. Morehead, H. L. Newman, S. H. Newman, A. Krahauer, W. N. Villus, U. S. Stewart, and W. M. Caldwell, as a committee appointed to draft the resolutions.

ZELMAN SELLS HIS

POPULAR INTERESTS

Joseph Zelman, treasurer of the Popular Dry Goods store, which has been the subject of his interest in the company to the other stockholders. He has made no plans for the immediate future. It is reported that he received close to \$75,000 for his interest in the business.

B. M. FLAGLER'S BODY IS PLACED

IN ST. AUGUSTINE MUSEUM

St. Augustine, Fla., May 21.—The body of Henry M. Flagler has been placed in the mausoleum after simple services. Few of the thousands who attended the services were able to enter the little church.

Among the honorary pallbearers were Bailey Ames, of Boston, and Henry Walter, president of the Atlantic Coast line.

States Levy Tax on Incomes

Wisconsin State Law Includes Rental Value of an Owner's Home as Part of Income.

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—A large number of the individual states of the union have enacted income tax laws. Ever since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock efforts have been made to adjust taxation burdens to the ability to bear them. First, in colonial days, it took the form of a "faculty tax," which can be called an income tax, since it simply taxed the ability to earn rather than the amount of income.

Equal Tax on Like Professions. For instance, it presumed that a lawyer was better able to make money than a grocery clerk, and he was taxed accordingly. At that moment he might be a brilliant lawyer, whose principal income was the satisfaction he could get out of waiting for clients, or he might be a mediocre lawyer, who was supposed to be able to earn a better living than the farm laborer, and he was taxed accordingly. Although his office rent might at that moment exceed his income from his practice, this was about as near an approach to equality as there was in the colonies and states before the ratification of the constitution. And inasmuch as it taxed like professions alike, although one might make ten times as much as another, all doctors alike, though one might have a dozen patients and another had one, it was scarcely to be considered just or equitable, much less a tax on income.

Wisconsin Income Tax. One of the most recent as well as one of the most interesting of the state income tax laws, is that enacted by Wisconsin in 1911. Under it income is supposed to include: all rent from real estate, with the estimated value of the property; all interest received; all wages, salaries, and fees, except those received by public officers or public servants; all dividends and profits from stocks and bonds; all royalties, and all other income. From this income may be deducted all the necessary expenses or outgo. In the case of companies and corporations this includes salaries and wages of officers and employees, where the names and addresses of such officers and employees who receive salaries or wages are furnished; other operating expenses including reasonable allowance for depreciation; uncompensated losses, taxes and interest on indebtedness; and all other deductions allowed by law; and all income received from other sources.

In the case of individuals the deductions consist of the same things allowed to companies and corporations, with the addition of the value of life insurance, inheritance upon which an inheritance tax has been paid, and life insurance up to \$10,000 received from decedents by their dependents.

Incomes Up to \$800 Are Exempt. The exemptions under the Wisconsin law include income up to \$800, which, in the case of husband and wife is increased to \$1200. For each dependent under 18 years of age, or other dependent, there is an additional exemption of \$200. In this way a man who has a wife and five children, or a woman who has a husband and five children, is exempted from the tax on his or her income up to \$12,000.

The rate of taxation starts at 1 percent, and raises 1/2 of 1 percent with each successive thousand dollars of income. The first thousand dollars of income is taxed at 1 percent; the second thousand at 1 1/2 percent; the third thousand at 2 percent; the fourth thousand at 2 1/2 percent; the fifth thousand at 3 percent; the sixth thousand at 3 1/2 percent; the seventh thousand at 4 percent; the eighth thousand at 4 1/2 percent; the ninth thousand at 5 percent; the tenth thousand at 5 1/2 percent; the eleventh thousand at 6 percent; the twelfth thousand at 6 1/2 percent; the thirteenth thousand at 7 percent; the fourteenth thousand at 7 1/2 percent; the fifteenth thousand at 8 percent; the sixteenth thousand at 8 1/2 percent; the seventeenth thousand at 9 percent; the eighteenth thousand at 9 1/2 percent; the nineteenth thousand at 10 percent; the twentieth thousand at 10 1/2 percent; the twenty-first thousand at 11 percent; the twenty-second thousand at 11 1/2 percent; the twenty-third thousand at 12 percent; the twenty-fourth thousand at 12 1/2 percent; the twenty-fifth thousand at 13 percent; the twenty-sixth thousand at 13 1/2 percent; the twenty-seventh thousand at 14 percent; the twenty-eighth thousand at 14 1/2 percent; the twenty-ninth thousand at 15 percent; the thirtieth thousand at 15 1/2 percent; the thirty-first thousand at 16 percent; the thirty-second thousand at 16 1/2 percent; the thirty-third thousand at 17 percent; the thirty-fourth thousand at 17 1/2 percent; the thirty-fifth thousand at 18 percent; the thirty-sixth thousand at 18 1/2 percent; the thirty-seventh thousand at 19 percent; the thirty-eighth thousand at 19 1/2 percent; the thirty-ninth thousand at 20 percent; the fortieth thousand at 20 1/2 percent; the forty-first thousand at 21 percent; the forty-second thousand at 21 1/2 percent; the forty-third thousand at 22 percent; the forty-fourth thousand at 22 1/2 percent; the forty-fifth thousand at 23 percent; the forty-sixth thousand at 23 1/2 percent; the forty-seventh thousand at 24 percent; the forty-eighth thousand at 24 1/2 percent; the forty-ninth thousand at 25 percent; the fiftieth thousand at 25 1/2 percent; the fifty-first thousand at 26 percent; the fifty-second thousand at 26 1/2 percent; the fifty-third thousand at 27 percent; the fifty-fourth thousand at 27 1/2 percent; the fifty-fifth thousand at 28 percent; the fifty-sixth thousand at 28 1/2 percent; the fifty-seventh thousand at 29 percent; the fifty-eighth thousand at 29 1/2 percent; the fifty-ninth thousand at 30 percent; the sixtieth thousand at 30 1/2 percent; the sixty-first thousand at 31 percent; the sixty-second thousand at 31 1/2 percent; the sixty-third thousand at 32 percent; the sixty-fourth thousand at 32 1/2 percent; the sixty-fifth thousand at 33 percent; the sixty-sixth thousand at 33 1/2 percent; the sixty-seventh thousand at 34 percent; the sixty-eighth thousand at 34 1/2 percent; the sixty-ninth thousand at 35 percent; the seventieth thousand at 35 1/2 percent; the seventy-first thousand at 36 percent; the seventy-second thousand at 36 1/2 percent; the seventy-third thousand at 37 percent; the seventy-fourth thousand at 37 1/2 percent; the seventy-fifth thousand at 38 percent; the seventy-sixth thousand at 38 1/2 percent; the seventy-seventh thousand at 39 percent; the seventy-eighth thousand at 39 1/2 percent; the seventy-ninth thousand at 40 percent; the eightieth thousand at 40 1/2 percent; the eighty-first thousand at 41 percent; the eighty-second thousand at 41 1/2 percent; the eighty-third thousand at 42 percent; the eighty-fourth thousand at 42 1/2 percent; the eighty-fifth thousand at 43 percent; the eighty-sixth thousand at 43 1/2 percent; the eighty-seventh thousand at 44 percent; the eighty-eighth thousand at 44 1/2 percent; the eighty-ninth thousand at 45 percent; the ninetieth thousand at 45 1/2 percent; the ninety-first thousand at 46 percent; the ninety-second thousand at 46 1/2 percent; the ninety-third thousand at 47 percent; the ninety-fourth thousand at 47 1/2 percent; the ninety-fifth thousand at 48 percent; the ninety-sixth thousand at 48 1/2 percent; the ninety-seventh thousand at 49 percent; the ninety-eighth thousand at 49 1/2 percent; the ninety-ninth thousand at 50 percent; the one hundred thousand at 50 1/2 percent; the one hundred and first thousand at 51 percent; the one hundred and second thousand at 51 1/2 percent; the one hundred and third thousand at 52 percent; the one hundred and fourth thousand at 52 1/2 percent; the one hundred and fifth thousand at 53 percent; the one hundred and sixth thousand at 53 1/2 percent; the one hundred and seventh thousand at 54 percent; the one hundred and eighth thousand at 54 1/2 percent; the one hundred and ninth thousand at 55 percent; the one hundred and tenth thousand at 55 1/2 percent; the one hundred and eleventh thousand at 56 percent; the one hundred and twelfth thousand at 56 1/2 percent; the one hundred and thirteenth thousand at 57 percent; the one hundred and fourteenth thousand at 57 1/2 percent; the one hundred and fifteenth thousand at 58 percent; the one hundred and sixteenth thousand at 58 1/2 percent; the one hundred and seventeenth thousand at 59 percent; the one hundred and eighteenth thousand at 59 1/2 percent; the one hundred and nineteenth thousand at 60 percent; the one hundred and twentieth thousand at 60 1/2 percent; the one hundred and twenty-first thousand at 61 percent; the one hundred and twenty-second thousand at 61 1/2 percent; the one hundred and twenty-third thousand at 62 percent; the one hundred and twenty-fourth thousand at 62 1/2 percent; the one hundred and twenty-fifth thousand at 63 percent; the one hundred and twenty-sixth thousand at 63 1/2 percent; the one hundred and twenty-seventh thousand at 64 percent; the one hundred and twenty-eighth thousand at 64 1/2 percent; the one hundred and twenty-ninth thousand at 65 percent; the one hundred and thirtieth thousand at 65 1/2 percent; the one hundred and thirty-first thousand at 66 percent; the one hundred and thirty-second thousand at 66 1/2 percent; the one hundred and thirty-third thousand at 67 percent; the one hundred and thirty-fourth thousand at 67 1/2 percent; the one hundred and thirty-fifth thousand at 68 percent; the one hundred and thirty-sixth thousand at 68 1/2 percent; the one hundred and thirty-seventh thousand at 69 percent; the one hundred and thirty-eighth thousand at 69 1/2 percent; the one hundred and thirty-ninth thousand at 70 percent; the one hundred and fortieth thousand at 70 1/2 percent; the one hundred and forty-first thousand at 71 percent; the one hundred and forty-second thousand at 71 1/2 percent; the one hundred and forty-third thousand at 72 percent; the one hundred and forty-fourth thousand at 72 1/2 percent; the one hundred and forty-fifth thousand at 73 percent; the one hundred and forty-sixth thousand at 73 1/2 percent; the one hundred and forty-seventh thousand at 74 percent; the one hundred and forty-eighth thousand at 74 1/2 percent; the one hundred and forty-ninth thousand at 75 percent; the one hundred and fiftieth thousand at 75 1/2 percent; the one hundred and fifty-first thousand at 76 percent; the one hundred and fifty-second thousand at 76 1/2 percent; the one hundred and fifty-third thousand at 77 percent; the one hundred and fifty-fourth thousand at 77 1/2 percent; the one hundred and fifty-fifth thousand at 78 percent; the one hundred and fifty-sixth thousand at 78 1/2 percent; the one hundred and fifty-seventh thousand at 79 percent; the one hundred and fifty-eighth thousand at 79 1/2 percent; the one hundred and fifty-ninth thousand at 80 percent; the one hundred and sixtieth thousand at 80 1/2 percent; the one hundred and sixty-first thousand at 81 percent; the one hundred and sixty-second thousand at 81 1/2 percent; the one hundred and sixty-third thousand at 82 percent; the one hundred and sixty-fourth thousand at 82 1/2 percent; the one hundred and sixty-fifth thousand at 83 percent; the one hundred and sixty-sixth thousand at 83 1/2 percent; the one hundred and sixty-seventh thousand at 84 percent; the one hundred and sixty-eighth thousand at 84 1/2 percent; the one hundred and sixty-ninth thousand at 85 percent; the one hundred and seventieth thousand at 85 1/2 percent; the one hundred and seventy-first thousand at 86 percent; the one hundred and seventy-second thousand at 86 1/2 percent; the one hundred and seventy-third thousand at 87 percent; the one hundred and seventy-fourth thousand at 87 1/2 percent; the one hundred and seventy-fifth thousand at 88 percent; the one hundred and seventy-sixth thousand at 88 1/2 percent; the one hundred and seventy-seventh thousand at 89 percent; the one hundred and seventy-eighth thousand at 89 1/2 percent; the one hundred and seventy-ninth thousand at 90 percent; the one hundred and eightieth thousand at 90 1/2 percent; the one hundred and eighty-first thousand at 91 percent; the one hundred and eighty-second thousand at 91 1/2 percent; the one hundred and eighty-third thousand at 92 percent; the one hundred and eighty-fourth thousand at 92 1/2 percent; the one hundred and eighty-fifth thousand at 93 percent; the one hundred and eighty-sixth thousand at 93 1/2 percent; the one hundred and eighty-seventh thousand at 94 percent; the one hundred and eighty-eighth thousand at 94 1/2 percent; the one hundred and eighty-ninth thousand at 95 percent; the one hundred and ninetieth thousand at 95 1/2 percent; the one hundred and ninety-first thousand at 96 percent; the one hundred and ninety-second thousand at 96 1/2 percent; the one hundred and ninety-third thousand at 97 percent; the one hundred and ninety-fourth thousand at 97 1/2 percent; the one hundred and ninety-fifth thousand at 98 percent; the one hundred and ninety-sixth thousand at 98 1/2 percent; the one hundred and ninety-seventh thousand at 99 percent; the one hundred and ninety-eighth thousand at 99 1/2 percent; the one hundred and ninety-ninth thousand at 100 percent; the two hundred thousand at 100 1/2 percent; the two hundred and first thousand at 101 percent; the two hundred and second thousand at 101 1/2 percent; the two hundred and third thousand at 102 percent; the two hundred and fourth thousand at 102 1/2 percent; the two hundred and fifth thousand at 103 percent; the two hundred and sixth thousand at 103 1/2 percent; the two hundred and seventh thousand at 104 percent; the two hundred and eighth thousand at 104 1/2 percent; the two hundred and ninth thousand at 105 percent; the two hundred and tenth thousand at 105 1/2 percent; the two hundred and eleventh thousand at 106 percent; the two hundred and twelfth thousand at 106 1/2 percent; the two hundred and thirteenth thousand at 107 percent; the two hundred and fourteenth thousand at 107 1/2 percent; the two hundred and fifteenth thousand at 108 percent; the two hundred and sixteenth thousand at 108 1/2 percent; the two hundred and seventeenth thousand at 109 percent; the two hundred and eighteenth thousand at 109 1/2 percent; the two hundred and nineteenth thousand at 110 percent; the two hundred and twentieth thousand at 110 1/2 percent; the two hundred and twenty-first thousand at 111 percent; the two hundred and twenty-second thousand at 111 1/2 percent; the two hundred and twenty-third thousand at 112 percent; the two hundred and twenty-fourth thousand at 112 1/2 percent; the two hundred and twenty-fifth thousand at 113 percent; the two hundred and twenty-sixth thousand at 113 1/2 percent; the two hundred and twenty-seventh thousand at 114 percent; the two hundred and twenty-eighth thousand at 114 1/2 percent; the two hundred and twenty-ninth thousand at 115 percent; the two hundred and thirtieth thousand at 115 1/2 percent; the two hundred and thirty-first thousand at 116 percent; the two hundred and thirty-second thousand at 116 1/2 percent; the two hundred and thirty-third thousand at 117 percent; the two hundred and thirty-fourth thousand at 117 1/2 percent; the two hundred and thirty-fifth thousand at 1